

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XL. No. 6509.

號四月六年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1884.

日一十月五年申甲

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 50, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—GALLIEN & FAYARD, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MORSE A. DE MELO & Co., Canton. S. J. WILSON & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fuzhou. HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai. LAMP, CHAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAMP, CHAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$3,000,000.
Instalment, 2,074,744.75
New Shares, 2,074,744.75
Reserve Fund, \$2,500,000.
Instalment of Reserve, 1,563,361.66
Total, \$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. McEwen, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. Sassoon.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EVERT CAMPBELL, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on all bills of exchange and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 583

Intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages through to London via Marseilles, including Continental Railway fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$350.
The fare to Marseilles is now similar to that charged to Brindisi or Venice, viz., \$355.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884. 455

1450 Prizes, \$50,000, 1450 Prizes.

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP CONSULTATION—1884.

MEMBERS \$1.00 each.

To be run on the Flemington Race Course, Melbourne, in November, 1884.

Distribution of prizes follows:
First Horse, \$2500; Second Horse, \$1250; Third Horse, \$625; Other Horses, \$312.50 each.
Total, \$25,000.

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF.

Reg to inform the Sporting Public of China that they have made arrangements for holding a \$50,000 CONSULTATION on the forthcoming Melbourne Cup of 1884, when about 1,450 Prizes will be awarded to the Fortunate Holders of the winning Numbers. The Highest Prize being \$25,000; and the Lowest £10. Less 15 per cent. for expenses. Winning Numbers can be forwarded for payment or collection to the Manager of any Bank, either in Sydney (N. S. Wales), or Melbourne (Victoria). Drawing will take place under the Committee of Management, about four clear days before the Day of Race. Result Slips are forwarded to all Subscribers. Any Subscriber can be present at the drawing either in person or by proxy, on making application to the Secretary in writing. Add 1/- for Reply and Result. Drafts or P. O. Orders to be made payable to JAMES WALLACE, Secretary, 8, J. T. O., 209, Oxford Street, Sydney, Australia. 834

HOP SEING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, DRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Business, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an Experienced European. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.
24th September, 1883. 611

Intimations.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG EUROPEAN, who can write a good hand and who can correspond in the English, French and German Languages, desires employment. Good References.

Apply to

Hongkong, June 3, 1884. 930

WANTED—An UNFURNISHED BEDROOM for a Single Man.

Address

Hongkong, June 3, 1884. 929

WA SUN, PICTURE FRAME MAKER AND GLAZIER.

ASSORTED LOOKING GLASSES FOR SALE.

VASE STAND MAKER, &c., &c.

No. 19, WELLINGTON STREET, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 3, 1884. 927

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the Premises of the Club on MONDAY NEXT, the 9th June, at 5 p.m.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Hon. Secretary, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Hongkong, June 2, 1884. 918

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SECTET PAINTER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED on or before the 31st day of AUGUST NEXT, and the whole of the STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on the Market Prices. Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co., Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 899

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of moneys deposited in the above Bank.
- 3.—Sums less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.
- 4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.
- 5.—Persons desirous of saving moneys less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
- 6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Bank by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.
- 8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, and beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fee by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- 12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 713

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 256

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.)

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND OF SPRING HOSIERY.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in Silk, Thread, Crape and Cotton Gauze.

New THREAD and COTTON HALF-HOSE.

New WASHING SCARFS and TIES.

The New 'Climax' UMBRELLA, guaranteed to wear well.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a Very Fine Old Spirit, in square bottles.

Hongkong, April 19, 1884. 679

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS, EX LATE ARRIVALS.

KENSINGTON CARPETS, all Wool, Seamless, bordered and fringed, in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS. These Carpets are INEXPENSIVE and DURABLE and are suitable for Summer use.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY and CREPE CRETONNES in New Designs.

REVERSIBLE CRETONNES, Pattern both Sides.

EXCELSIOR SPRING MATTRESSES in all Sizes, to fit any BEDSTEAD.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES in all Sizes.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS, LAWN TENNIS CHAIRS, CROQUET CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, May 7, 1884. 780

Intimations.

COLONIE DE LA COCHINCHINE.

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES.

CONFORMEMENT aux dispositions arretées par le CONSEIL COLONIAL dans sa seance du 26 Decembre dernier.

Les personnes qui desirent etablier en Cochinchine des distilleries d'appareils perfectionnes pour la transformation des riz et autres matieres en alcool destinee a l'exportation, devront faire parvenir leur demande au Gouverneur de l'Administration avant le 1er Septembre, 1884, accompagnée des plans et indications propres a permettre d'apprécier l'importance et l'economie de l'etablissement projeté.

La Concessionnaire aura lieu aux conditions suivantes:—

- 1.—La distillerie devra etre etablie a Saigon ou sur le territoire du 20me arrondissement. Tous les batiments seront construits en murs de briques, couverts en tuiles, etentourés par une enceinte parfaitement close. Un logement convenable sera construit pour le personnel de la distillerie.
- 2.—La fabrication et la sortie des alcools seront soumises au régime de l'exercice. Le concessionnaire devra soumettre a tous les reglements pris par l'autorité locale pour la surveillance et le controle de cette industrie.
- 3.—Pendant trois années et jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 de litres, quel que soit le nombre de établissements en exercice, la fabrication pour l'exportation sera exempte de tous droits dans la Colonie. Passé ce delai, ou une fois le chiffre de deux millions de litres atteint, chaque hectolitre d'alcool exporté sera frappé d'un droit de cinquante cents en remplacement de l'impôt fondier et pour couvrir les frais de surveillance.
- 4.—Bien que les alcools fabriqués dans ces distilleries soient spécialement destinés a l'exportation, le Concessionnaire pourra, au renouvellement des baux, concourir pour l'exploitation d'une ou plusieurs concessions pour la consommation dans l'intérieur de la Colonie, en acquittant les droits et en se soumettant a la réglementation locale.
- 5.—La distillerie devra etre prête a fonctionner le 1er Janvier, 1885.
- 6.—Le gérant devra être agréé par l'Administration.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of Exchanging Soiled ONE DOLLAR NOTES for CLEAN Ones may do so at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 992

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in Accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, ALL SHARES NOT TAKEN UP, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th CALLS paid on or before the 30th JUNE next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion, they shall think best in the Interest of the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 24, 1884. 712

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.)

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND OF SPRING HOSIERY.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in Silk, Thread, Crape and Cotton Gauze.

New THREAD and COTTON HALF-HOSE.

New WASHING SCARFS and TIES.

The New 'Climax' UMBRELLA, guaranteed to wear well.

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SAYLE & Co.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 3rd June.

THE WAR IN THE SUDAN.
The siege of Berber has been raised, the Governor having defeated the rebels. General Gordon continues to hold out.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Moscow. Fisk and Hatch have resumed payment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—Hesperia, May 19; Den-
canal, May 22.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, per the P. M. S. S. Co.'s str. *City of Peking*, with San Francisco mails to the 15th ult., left Yokohama on 4th inst. at daylight. She may therefore be expected to arrive here on about Tuesday, the 10th inst.

The S. S. *Naples* left Sydney for this port on the 3rd inst.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.

The *Bayley* will go to Commercial Dock to-morrow.
The *Greyhound* will leave Aberdeen Dock to-day.
The *Verona* left Kowloon Dock to-day.

We remind our readers of the Lynch Family Bellringers' farewell performance at the City Hall this evening.

Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform us that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Cat-
terham* left Sydney on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 27th inst.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. & C. Company that in consequence of certain repairs having to be made to the steamer *Archie* she will not be despatched on the 21st inst., as advertised.

A TELEGRAM from the *Saigonensis* from the Saigon Deputy Consulate to the President of the Colonial Council, dated Paris, 23rd May, reads: 'I had an interview yesterday morning with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I was partly reassured, in regard to the intentions of the Minister, that Saigon will shortly become the capital of Indo-China. Harmand will probably be nominated Minister plenipotentiary, replacing Kergandec.'

We hear of another breach of promise case which is likely to be brought before the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Friday next. In this case the plaintiff is not 'fair.' He is a humble fisherman; and the defendant is a daughter of Eve and the offspring of another humble fisherman. The plaintiff says the fisherman's daughter was plighted to become his own, but she has now jilted him, and also is to be wedded to her new love to-morrow; the day after she will have to defend herself in the action brought by the plaintiff, who claims \$500 to soothe his wounded feelings and also \$150, which he claims he has paid in presents for his lately affianced bride. Strange to say, none of the legal fraternity have been asked to lend their assistance.

SIGNORA Luisa Marchetti gave her second and final concert last evening at the City Hall to a very much smaller house than might have been expected from the excellence of the performance. The Signora appeared before the footlights no less than six times during the evening, her splendid voice seeming to improve on each occasion. The *cavatina* from 'Norma' was, however, to our taste, the gem of the evening, though the difficulty variations in the last on the programme, *Alfredo* offered the finest display of the Prima Donna's wonderful vocal range. The lady's amateur rendering of the song 'Sing sweet bird,' in the second part with great taste, and was deservedly applauded. The gentleman accompanist deserves much credit for their careful study of their pieces, but their efforts would, we think, have been still better appreciated had their selections been a little less ambitious.

The concert was much enjoyed by those present, and we are surprised that the opportunity of enjoying such a musical treat was not taken by a larger number of the community than attended the Theatre last night.

A LITTLE eccentric performance has been going on at Saigon, and has apparently afforded some of the foreign community there a considerable amount of amusement. The *Saigonensis* says that an 'amiable little bearded bullock' had on several evenings, at eight o'clock, mounted the statue of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and had also made his *Annunzio* *conquist* mount it at the same time. Having installed his 'frivolous half' on the cannon behind the Admiral, this little man mounted himself on the shoulders of the statue, and, holding in each hand a lighted candle, harangued the crowd that his foolhardy proceedings drew together in this strain: Listen all, you Asiatic rascals! honour all of you the Admiral whose statue I illuminate; he was, on my word, a great man! He was accompanied on his way to the statue not only by the Annunzio woman in question, but also by a little procession formed by a boy, a large greyhound and two abominable little pug-dogs.

The *Saigonensis* thinks it is high time these pitiable eccentricities were stopped. Perhaps our contemporary will now agree with our suggestion of a few weeks ago that the sun at Saigon has occasionally powerful effects on the brain. The *Saigonensis* was most indignant at this suggestion when we made it before.

At a Court Martial held on board H. B. M.'s ship *Victor Emmanuel* this morning, James Smith, lately ordnance yeoman of H. B. M.'s ship *Ceres*, pleaded guilty to having, while subject to the Naval Discipline Act, on the 17th May, attempted to strike William Charles Coombes a corporal on board the *Victor Emmanuel*. At the time the offence was committed, Smith was undergoing a sentence of forty-two days' imprisonment. On the 17th ultimo, he was taken before the Commodore and found guilty of breaking the prison rules, and sentenced to two days' extra punishment, dark cells and bread and water. While being removed, he suddenly stopped and attempted to strike Corporal Coombes, who warded off the blow with a book. In pleading guilty, Smith accused Coombes of having tyrannised over him, and pleaded, generally, that he had been provoked into committing the assault. He also complained of having to clean the boots, and scrub the clothes of petty officers, in addition to the usual prison routine. Prisoner has been in the service about fourteen years; and his conduct during that time has been, generally, good. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for eighteen months in one of Her Majesty's galleys; and to be dismissed the service at the expiration of that period.

From enquiries made this morning, we learn that the evidence given at the Court of Inquiry which has been held into the cause of the accident on board H. B. M.'s ship *Harvard*, was to the following effect:—One round had been fired; the gun had been sponged and the powder and shot ordered for the next round, and just as the two deceased men, Private Northmore (No. 3 at the gun) and also seaman Jones, were about to 'spring' the rammer, i.e., draw the rammer out of the gun, the explosion took place. Northmore was blown clean overboard, and Jones had one of his arms blown away, his hands receiving other injuries. The latter was at once pronounced to be dead by the Staff Surgeon of the ship, who witnessed the accident. The ship was stopped and a boat lowered to search for the body of Northmore, but the search proved unsuccessful, the body never being seen again. No more firing took place after the accident, and the ship returned to harbour. A careful examination has been made of the gun, and it has been found perfectly correct in every respect. The probability is, therefore, that the accident was caused by the imperfect sponging of the gun by one of the unfortunate men who have lost their lives.

M. PATENOTRE, the new French minister to China, and who is also charged with a diplomatic mission to the King of Annam, seems to have suffered some inconvenience on his arrival in the Far East the other day, owing to Saigon having been declared an infected port. According to the *Saigonensis*, on his arrival at Singapore, M. Patenotre received a telegram from Vice-Admiral Courbet, informing him that he would receive ten days' quarantine at Tourane if he touched at Saigon, which was regarded as infected. He was advised, at the same time, that the man-of-war *Handin* had been placed at his disposal and would await him off Cape St. James. The mail steamer *Sighal* being four days in advance of her time, the Governor of Saigon, on being informed of this arrangement, came to the conclusion that probably the *Handin* would not be on the spot when the mail steamer arrived off the Cape, and he consequently went down from Saigon in the *Aleut* to meet M. Patenotre, of whom he is a personal friend. The *Handin*, however, turned up in time, and M. Patenotre, on one left the mail steamer and went on board of her. M. Patenotre, the Governor, held a conversation of half an hour's duration with M. Patenotre, the Governor being in a small boat and the Minister on board the *Handin*. It was rather a strange reception for the new Minister of France to China, but strictly in accordance with official regulations. The Governor coming from Saigon might have been infected and M. Patenotre might have taken the infection and carried it to Tourane; at any rate Admiral Courbet had expressed his readiness to give him ten days' quarantine there if the Minister touched Saigon or any person or persons coming from it, not even excepting his Governor. After M. Patenotre has completed his mission at Hue he will, according to the *Saigonensis*, visit Tonquin and then proceed to Peking. He was accompanied by M. Rheinart, the provisionary Resident at Hue, his young brother, and several officers.

Mr. Tom Hughes' colony at Rugby, U.S.A., is looking up. The gloomy outlook of the winter of 1882 has been succeeded by brighter prospects, and the latest letters from residents are full of hope. The property will soon be without financial incubation; the manufacture of rails and tinners' preservers is increasing; and the establishment of the long talked of University School is to be actually attempted this year.

If there is anything in choosing a short and easily-spoken title for a new paper, I cannot commend the choice of the proprietors of the new trade organ lately started to promote the interests of the carving and gilding fraternity. It will indeed require more than ordinary enthusiasm on the part of a would-be subscriber to go into his news-agent in this age of high pressure and ask for a copy of *The Carver and Gilder, Monthly Manufacturer's Gazette and Journal of Trades connected with Decorations and the Fine Arts*—Figaro.

The Salvation Army shows little signs of decadence. The 'General' has just opened large new barracks in the Borough, and the ceremony was of an extraordinary nature as connected with religious function. After prayer Billy McLeod of Manchester, converted prize-fighter, was called upon to address the meeting. At once an active varlet, in a blue jersey and white neckerchief, scrambled down to the front of the platform, exhibiting on his breast 'champion prize-fighter saved,' worked in white letters, varied by a slight exhibition of his knowledge of the art of self-defence. He

showed how he got his 'call' as he was going to give a gentleman a lesson in the noble science, and he spoke throughout in the choicest easternmost slang. The regenerated pugilist was followed by a converted musical-hall comic singer who had lost his voice. He gave them some stirring verses to the tune of 'Up in a balloon' with a fascinating accompaniment on the bones. The refrain came in at every other line, and with volleys of choruses, waving handkerchiefs, rattling tin-buckets, and the still small voice of the broken down 'comic'—little wonder that the road to heaven is deemed a pleasant one and grows in popularity when such downright excitement is provided. The astute General Booth then gave a rousing speech, and while the money boxes were being handed round, the *bona-bonche* of the evening, a converted actress was brought on the boards to relate her experiences. Doubtless there is much to be seen at these meetings.

Mrs. Weldon has carried out her threat, and is singing at the Pavilion Music Hall. I hear in the first three nights, the management cleared the amount of her engagement. And they pay her handsomely too. I attempted to go in a few nights back, but 'nothing but standing room' was not good enough, and I retired.

Never was there a greater boon than that simple innovation, the penny postage stamp, being made available for a receipt stamp. Business people have reason a dozen times a fortnight to thank the inventive clerk of Somerset House for his bright idea.

Coming home down Piccadilly the other night from a very pleasant little dinner at the 'Naval and Military,' I came upon a strange procession. The centre of the group was a life-sized cast of Lady Godiva and her stand on their way at this midnight hour to the Academy at Burlington House. Her ladyship was clothed only in spotless purity, and the mixed crowd assembled had many remarks to make on the masterpiece, very funny but scarcely burning repetition.

Parisians always crave for excitement, and their unhealthy appetites just now are being stimulated by a human phenomenon with a calf's head which sings nightly at a café concert. The 'gaucins' recognised him the other night, and gave him rather a rough time until he was protected by the police. Rather a jumpy companion to find oneself in an express train with alone.

It looks very like as if the day when the British sovereign will be negotiable all the world over is drawing to a close. This coin so far has been full gold value for twenty shillings. The loss from wear having fallen heavily on bankers they have agitated for relief, and it is now proposed that by manufacturing tokens to replace sovereigns and half-sovereigns great gain will come to the Government and sufficient provision be secured against the depreciation of the future.

This is a great city and probably our pleasure seekers outnumber greatly those of any other capital. But I have lately heard it said in many directions that the constantly augmented number of theatres cannot pay, and this is undoubtedly true. I have just run through the list and see no less than twenty-two leading theatres at the West End. 'It's an ill wind, &c.,' and this time the public are benefiting. The Albion has found it necessary to reduce their stalls to 7/6 (raised to 10s); one of the last opened houses, the Empire, has followed suit, and with the cheap seats at Her Majesty's we may look for prices which being seen at fair rates. The nuisance of feet here and feet there has almost disappeared, which is a vast comfort.

The Empire Theatre, close to the Alhambra, holds an audience little short of the latter place of amusement. Splendidly appointed, the piece *Chilperic* is put on the boards as no opera buff has yet been mounted. The stage swarms with figures, the costumes are superb, changing frequently, and the scenery magnificent. All the details are perfectly finished, there is a promenade at the back of the dress circle, a sumptuous bar and a comfortable smoking saloon, without which, now-a-days, no theatre is comfortable. The management, who are cognising the taste of modern audiences, has determined to be second to none in the supply of pretty faces, and since the Garçonne Fortescue affair, the rage for 'going on the stage' has shown no signs of abatement, and the supply makes choosing and picking an easy matter.

(Concluded.)

SUPREME COURT.
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)
Wednesday, June 4.

WORK CHW. v. CHUN YUN CHENG, \$5,000.
The Attorney-General the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, instructed by Messrs Denys and Messop, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. E. Maclean, instructed by Messrs Brereton, Wotton and Deacon, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case is the master of the Yeh Woon rice shop, No. 6 Kwong Yui, East Street; and the defendant is a contractor living at No. 17 Fang Wook Street. The plaintiff alleges that in December, 1875, an account was stated between the plaintiff and defendant showing that a sum of \$2,317.4.1.8 equal to \$4,607.80, was then due by defendant to plaintiff. Plaintiff alleges that defendant was then unable to pay and in default; and plaintiff offered to bear to press his claim on condition that defendant agreed to pay up as soon as he became prosperous; and a written undertaking is alleged by the plaintiff to have been made to this effect. Plaintiff further alleges that at the commencement of the suit and for some time before defendant was a prosperous man, but had refused to pay

up, although requested to do so. Plaintiff, therefore, now claims the sum of \$5,000. Defendant denies that he ever signed the undertaking, that he is due to plaintiff any money, and says that since 1876 he has been engaged in Hongkong as a contractor, and that for upwards of a period of eight years he has been in prosperous circumstances; and had he been indebted to plaintiff he was capable of satisfying his claim. He further says that more than six years having elapsed since the plaintiff might have commenced his suit, if plaintiff had a right of action against him, that action is barred.

Under cross-examination plaintiff admitted that in June, 1882, he endeavoured to recover the sum of \$165 from defendant as being a balance due on account. His action failed, and he then tried to get the money through the mandarin's court at Shun On. The only persons produced for the plaintiff's side as witnesses of the signing of the note were the plaintiff and his accountant. Defendant called Mr. R. Cooke, Superintendent of Kowloon Dock, who stated that he had known defendant since 1873. He had been frequently employed by the Dock Company, and was always engaged on some work and assumed responsibility. Defendant, in giving his evidence, said in 1872 he was engaged by Captain Sarda to build a ship at West Point. In 1876 he was paid \$1,000 in two cheques by Captain Sarda. These cheques he endorsed and paid to plaintiff in settlement of all his claims. He denied having put his name to the note, or undertaking. In 1876 he built a number of houses for Leung On in Gough Street; in July of the same year he built a bridge and sea wall for Captain Sarda; in July, 1877, he was engaged by Sarda to build a wharf and wharves for the Dock Company. This work he finished in December of the same year, making a profit of \$2,000. In 1881, he did some miscellaneous work for the Dock Company, and made about \$200; and in January, 1882, he was engaged by the Dock Company to build a sea wall for the new dock at Hung Hom for \$31,925. This contract was not yet completed.

Leong Po Shan, comptroller to the Dock Company, said he had seen the defendant sign his name to the note, and without hesitation he stated that the signature on the note of undertaking was not defendant's. He was shown two other papers with signatures on them which he identified as being defendant's; one of the signatures was signed by defendant upon that on the note of undertaking some of the strokes were straight, while on the other two they were intentionally crooked, not caused by shakiness.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, said he was convinced that the document produced by the plaintiff was not genuine. He commented on the improbability of any one lying out of their money so long, while a man was in a position to pay, as defendant had been proved to be; and of his contracting for a small sum while a larger suit remained due. He therefore gave judgment for defendant.

Police Intelligence.
(Before A. O. Wice, Esq.)
Wednesday, May 4.

BREACH OF OPTUM ORDINANCE.
Chui Kai Fan, shopman, Chin Aik, clerk, and Choi Aying, who described himself as an officer, were committed to prison for breach of the optum ordinance without a permit, and were fined \$5, \$5 and \$10 respectively.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.
Patrick O'Neill, an unemployed seaman, was sent to goal for four days for being drunk and creating a disturbance in Queen's Road Central on the 3rd inst. Defendant stated that he had obtained a passage to London by the S. S. *Prism*, and the Magistrate ordered enquiries to be made as to the truth of this statement, and in view of sending defendant on board the steamer.

O. M. Hebbon and George Harding, marines belonging to H. M. S. *Victor Emmanuel*, were fined \$3 each for being drunk and creating a disturbance in Queen's Road Central yesterday evening. Defendants were very violent and assailed Police Sergeant Macdonald and an Indian Constable with their fists and feet. Both pleaded that they were drunk and did not know what they did. They had a good character for their ship.

BREACH OF PASSENGER ORDINANCE.
Yung Kuo, the captain of the steam launch *On Lee*, appeared on a summons charging him with unlawfully carrying on board his steam launch *On Lee* forty-two passengers more than the number allowed by his licence.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the defence. Chan Sik, P.C. 387, gave evidence to the effect that on the 31st ult. at 10.30 a.m., he went to the launch *On Lee* just as it was going to leave, and saw the people on board. He asked the captain how many men he was allowed to carry and was informed 71. Witness said that there were more than that number on board, and the captain replied 'yes' about 100. Witness then counted 120. He told the captain that it was against the law and that he would have to report it, and the captain said some of the people belonged to the crew of the launch. Witness went with the launch to Hung-hang, all the passengers remaining on board.

Sir James Andrew was given and the case was remanded till the 9th inst.

JUDGE DENNY'S RESIGNATION.
To the Editor of the 'ORIENTAL.'
PORTLAND, April 10, 1884.

In answer to your inquiry as to the cause of my resignation, I have to invite your attention to the following correspondence, which I hope will furnish the desired answer. I should not make public even this part of the correspondence, but for the fact that the honorable Secretary of State does not seem to have hesitated in giving publicity to state papers relating to the credit of the foreign policy of his predecessor. I should not make public even this part of the correspondence, but for the fact that the honorable Secretary of State does not seem to have hesitated in giving publicity to state papers relating to the credit of the foreign policy of his predecessor. I should not make public even this part of the correspondence, but for the fact that the honorable Secretary of State does not seem to have hesitated in giving publicity to state papers relating to the credit of the foreign policy of his predecessor.

Secretary as read to me and others at the time. That opinion was, as I remember it, a fairly and straightforward statement of the facts in the case. It contained among other things a finding to the effect that as the present premises had been designed and erected expressly for the consulate general, the arrangement is such that the residence part could not be occupied by tenants unconnected with the consulate without an interference with the public business, and without endangering the safety of the prisoners in jail, as the servants of the house have to pass out and in between the offices and jail; besides subjecting the officials of the consulate to all manner of annoyances, Mr. Davis' report suggested the expediency in order to end this disagreeable business that I consent to pay, from the 1st of April last, the sum of \$500 per annum for the house. I assented to this through Congressman George and Mr. Coleman, provided Mr. Seward would discontinue the suit which he had unjustly entered against him. First, because the suggestion came from Mr. Davis in whom I had confidence and who had given the matter much patient attention; and second, because I was anxious to save the department from further annoyance. Mr. Davis said this would be satisfactory at all events Mr. Seward must agree to this arrangement, and telegraphed for him to come to Washington. Seward paid no attention to the telegram, but after a week's delay, he came on, when he demanded the same rate for the time I had been occupying the house under an agreement with him that I positively declined to pay, saying to Mr. Davis that while I was ready and willing to comply with the suggestion contained in his report, because it was his wish as well as mine, I had the most supreme contempt for Mr. Seward's wishes in the premises.

I refer to Mr. George and Mr. Coleman for a verification of what I have said in regard to the report.

In the light of these facts the honorable Secretary of State is certainly in error when he says that I refused to abide by the suggestions of the report; but having had a fair understanding with Mr. Seward, I did refuse and still refuse to comply with any demands of his, and I am now compelled to appeal from the partial and unwarranted action of that department from which I had a right to expect equal justice at least, for neither the suit against me, nor the suggestion of the department seems now to be guarding with so much watchfulness and care. It has been more than six years since I entered the consular service in China, during which time I have endeavored to do my duty faithfully, and now in return for these services I am compelled to appeal from the partial and unwarranted action of that department from which I had a right to expect equal justice at least, for neither the suit against me, nor the suggestion of the department seems now to be guarding with so much watchfulness and care. It has been more than six years since I entered the consular service in China, during which time I have endeavored to do my duty faithfully, and now in return for these services I am compelled to appeal from the partial and unwarranted action of that department from which I had a right to expect equal justice at least, for neither the suit against me, nor the suggestion of the department seems now to be guarding with so much watchfulness and care. 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